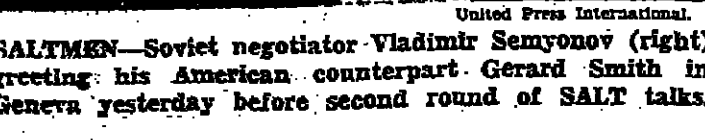


names on tickets are checked in Havana to proceed at their earliest convenience. Switzerland handles U.S. diplomatic contacts with Cuba.

Washington to tell its diplomats in Havana to proceed at their earliest convenience. Switzerland handles U.S. diplomatic contacts with Cuba.



Saigon Troops Again Repel Red Assault on Base Camp

SAIGON, Nov. 21 (AP)—South Vietnamese forces, aided by waves of U.S. B-53 bombers, drove back the third assault in three days today against a government base camp in the Central Highlands 18 miles southwest of Pleiku.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen in Pleiku said North Vietnamese forces shelled the Thanh Giao base camp before dawn with a thousand artillery and mortar rounds, then followed up with a ground assault. Fighting lasted until dawn.

The Saigon command said initial reports indicated 40 North Vietnamese were killed. Spokesmen in Pleiku claimed that nearly 200 North Vietnamese troops had been killed in three days of fighting around the camp. They said government casualties were light.

The camp is manned by rangers and infantry troops. Nine B-52 Stratofortresses, each carrying 30 tons of explosive, hammered North Vietnamese positions around the base.

In all, the bombers launched nearly 40 strikes in the Southern

panhandle of North Vietnam and 70 strikes across South Vietnam. The U.S. command said the targets were enemy troop concentrations, staging areas and supply caches.

The U.S. command reported the loss of two more F-4 Phantoms in the air war over North Vietnam, bringing the number of planes downed since the resumption of bombing last April to 124. Two crewmen were rescued and two were killed. This raised to 131 the number of American airmen listed by the command as killed or missing over the North since April.

The two rescued pilots bailed out of a Navy F-4 Phantom hit by a surface-to-air missile. They were plucked from the Gulf of Tonkin by a helicopter 30 minutes after being shot down yesterday. The pilots, from the carrier Saratoga, were reported in good condition.

Two pilots were killed just after dawn today when an Air Force F-4 crashed near its home base in Thailand. The plane was returning from a mission over North Vietnam but had not reported any battle damage, the command said.

100 Cambodians Killed

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—Vietnamese Communists killed 100 Cambodian troops, women and children with knives after wiping out a convoy of army trucks carrying passenger buses and military supplies.

The civilian vehicles were allowed to pass unharmed by the Communist until they had first struck at the army convoy. The attack took place Sunday 40 miles north of here, the sources said.

Kissinger Seeks Details

(Continued from Page 1) really effective in checking any kind of "creeping takeover" by Communist forces in the South Vietnam villages and provinces. The second reason springs from past experience—the feeling that too often peace-keeping forces have been introduced into troubled areas without sufficient written agreement about their mission.

Here are some of the points on which Mr. Kissinger is seeking precise agreement with the North Vietnamese:

- Number, size and nationality of the peace-keeping units;
- Command structure, rank and nationality of the overall commander;
- Equipment, armament, and structure of the individual units—whether they are to be platoons, companies, battalions and what kind of vehicles, radios and weapons they can bring with them;
- Logistical system and back-up including resupply, barracks, quartermaster supplies, etc.;
- General areas in which units will be deployed and boundaries within which they will patrol;
- Rights and duties of the cease-fire units to investigate complaints of violation; Cooperation to be given by both sides in such investigations;
- Who will give orders to the units and the chain-of-command for orders—will it be any one of the four members of the control commission, the Saigon government, the Viet Cong, or the North Vietnamese government, or everybody, and if so how will it all be organized?
- Procedures for replacement or withdrawal of the cease-fire units;
- And finally, how the cease-fire operation is to be financed—through the United Nations, by the countries providing units, or by Uncle Sam?

All of this adds up to a considerable package to bargain over, even without the other sections of the cease-fire agreement still under negotiation. There is a possibility, therefore, that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon may simply concentrate on the framework for the peace-keeping force, and leave it to the two delegations at the Paris peace talks to work out details in the next 10 days or two weeks.

Los Angeles Times.

Saigon Hints At January Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

and inspired by the government and the army, observers believed.

In the Saigon area, the broadcast said, 37 "mobile training teams" will help form the committees, conduct meetings and "lend a hand to local authorities in tracking down and felling the Communists' acts of sabotage."

But, the broadcast said, Saigon city hall (the appointed mayor, Do Kien Nieu, is a general) has also ordered the establishment of underground "stationary teams" to coordinate and support the "mobile training teams."

The North Vietnamese radio has also alluded to this government indoctrination campaign, and in a broadcast today said:

"Thieu is increasing his 'restrictive machinery' by sending political cadres to the countryside. On 19 November, he sent over 2,000 warrant officers and hundreds of cadets from a military institute in Thu Duc to the Mekong River Delta in order to break up the struggle movement of our people. In addition, the [government] also formed mobile propaganda teams and sent them to various wards in Saigon, supposedly to propagate Thieu's latest doctrine but actually to spy on all the people."

One booklet provided to the government teams says: "You are now engaging in a political struggle that could be much more arduous, much more dangerous, and much more decisive than the armed struggle that the people and the army have been carrying out over the past 18 years."

Laos Peace Talks Fail to Progress

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 21 (NYP)—Delegations representing the Laotian government and Communist-led Pathet Lao held their sixth weekly peace negotiating session today, after which each side accused the other of waiting for a settlement in Vietnam before getting down to serious discussion.

Spokesmen for the two sides agreed that there had been no progress.

The delegations also accused each other of escalating combat operations to reinforce their respective bargaining positions at the peace talks.

There has been practically no real negotiation since the talks began. At a typical session, each side delivers one or more prepared speeches in answer to speeches made at the previous week's meeting.

Quake in South Pacific

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 21 (UPI)—The National Earthquake Information Center yesterday recorded a "large earthquake" in the New Britain region of the South Pacific, registering 6.7 on the Richter scale.



LUNCH BREAK—U.S. peace negotiator Henry Kissinger smiling after lunch yesterday at a Paris restaurant. With him, according to mutual friends, was Jan Cushing, wife of Freddy Cushing, an American who has recently moved to Paris. The friends said Mr. Kissinger has known the Cushings for years.

NATO Committee Is Critical Of Bilateral U.S.-Soviet Deals

BOON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—A NATO committee today disapproved of the private U.S.-Soviet deals begun by President Nixon in Moscow and said they have caused "grave stresses and strains" in the Western alliance.

NATO diplomatic sources said the complaint about "bilateral U.S.-Soviet diplomacy" was framed in a resolution passed by the Political Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly in Bonn.

The resolution was based on a still-confidential committee report that criticizes the private U.S.-Soviet bargaining that Mr. Nixon began in Moscow in May.

The sources said the resolution urged the United States and its NATO allies to harmonize policies in dealing with the Soviet bloc, beginning with tomorrow's preliminary talks on European security in Helsinki.

Key Considerations

The sources said the resolution, which will come up for public debate before the full assembly later this week, takes note of two key "considerations." They are:

- "The possible danger for Western solidarity of the growth of strictly bilateral diplomacy between the United States and the Soviet Union, without adequate consultation..."
- "That the relations between the countries of the Western world have recently been subjected to grave stresses and strains."

The sources said the resolution warns of "divisive political effects" for the West if it does not

present a united front at the Helsinki talks.

It then recommended that NATO "call upon the North American and European member governments to start a high-level dialogue on the possible strengthening of Atlantic cooperation in the 1970s," it said.

It also urged NATO to put pressure on the Western delegates at the East-West Helsinki talks to "harmonize their policies on all matters under discussion."

The original report, obtained by newsmen from private sources, said Mr. Nixon made deals in Moscow last May "without full prior consultation of the NATO allies."

It also said presidential adviser Henry Kissinger should have briefed America's European allies fully and immediately after the Moscow summit, but did not.

There is a danger that bilateralism between the superpowers will lead to East-West agreements over the heads of the European members of the alliance.

"The partners of the United States are not in favor of a formula in which they are only informed after the event of major East-West decisions affecting their interests."

It urged "a frank exchange of views between the United States and its partners" in the future.

Although its recommendations are not binding upon the alliance or its member governments, the political influence of the delegates gives the assembly's decisions substantial weight.

Negotiations Open in Geneva On Second Phase of SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

people—and indeed the hopes of mankind," the President said in a letter to Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. delegate, who was instructed to read it aloud today.

The initial round of the new arms talks was begun this afternoon after Vladimir S. Semenov, the chief Soviet negotiator, stepped into the mist outside the Soviet mission to greet Mr. Smith, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Both men led the earlier talks and, while the main characters remained the same, the circumstances were different.

As the President noted, this series was expected to be much more protracted than the earlier phase, which concluded by limiting for the first time the strategic nuclear armaments of the two superpowers. Despite expressions of hope for success of the new talks, no one was expecting any early major accord.

The agreements in May clearly left much to be done. They resulted in a treaty of indefinite duration on defensive weapons,

limiting each side to 200 anti-ballistic missiles. They also included a five-year interim agreement on offensive weapons setting higher ceilings on fixed, land-based launchers and submarine-based missiles.

The main goal of the current talks is to convert the interim pact on offensive arms into a permanent one. The negotiators, for example, plan to deal with weapons not now covered, such as heavy strategic bombers and multiple missile warheads.

A crucial long-term American objective is to try to reduce the numerical advantage the Soviet Union has been allowed to maintain in its large intercontinental missiles. The interim agreement permits the Soviet Union to have 2,358 intercontinental missiles as against 1,710 for the United States.

American officials argue that this advantage in numbers is largely offset by American superiority in heavy bombers and the multiple-warhead systems, which enable the United States to put from three to more than 10 warheads on a single launcher.

The Russians have yet to perfect a multiple warhead, but when they do, their launcher advantage would take on new significance.

The negotiations which recessed today until Friday, also will try to slow down the present race for so-called qualitative advantages through improved technology. The earlier agreements left both sides free to improve their striking power through such methods as developing more advanced submarines and bombers as well as warhead systems.

While this series of talks will go on for perhaps three or four years, the first tangible outcome could come before Christmas. Both sides are prepared to proceed quickly on creating a standing commission—outlined in the May agreements—to monitor violations.

EEC Meeting Forms Policy For Helsinki

Room for Maneuver Left by Agreement

THE HAGUE, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—Foreign ministers of the enlarged European Common Market today completed the formulation of a broadly united front for the preparatory phase of the East-West European Security Conference, which opens in Helsinki tomorrow.

The ministers, in two days of talks here, adopted general guidelines for their nine countries' tactics and objectives at the Helsinki negotiations, while still leaving themselves considerable room for maneuver both individually and as a group.

Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmeizer told a press conference afterward that a harmonized stand by the Nine in Helsinki would contribute to the "credibility and force" of their position.

The ministers decided that the community would be represented by a common spokesman whenever issues arose at the Helsinki talks that fell within the Common Market's field of competence.

It was also agreed that a representative of the Common Market Commission would be present in Helsinki for consultations with the Nine on such issues. But he will not be present at the talks themselves.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann was asked how he reconciled France's opposition to bloc-to-bloc negotiations with the fact that the Nine in some cases, will be represented by one spokesman. He replied that the "Common Market, by definition, was 'the antithesis of a bloc.'"

The EEC spokesman will be the ambassador in Helsinki of the country currently holding the chair of the community's Council of Ministers. This is the Netherlands until Dec. 31 and Belgium for six months thereafter.

However, the areas that fall within the community's competence were not decided. This important point will be resolved as the talks go on in Helsinki, in consultation with the commission.

But the commercial field, for which the Nine will have a common policy by January, clearly falls under this heading. The more doubtful areas are those where the community is only beginning to have clearly defined policies, such as the industrial, technological, economic, monetary and transport fronts.

Talks to Open On Security

(Continued from Page 1)

appears that many of the delegations here would like to have a good deal of the business carried on through numerous bilateral contacts, with the full conference meeting only once each day.

Most observers seem to think that these preparatory talks will last well into the new year and past the Jan. 31 date that is being proposed for the opening of talks on mutual and balanced force reductions.

The NATO countries, at least, have indicated that they are not in a particular hurry and in fact will only agree to move past the opening stage here if the preparations are entirely satisfactory. By this, they mean agreement by all nations on a detailed agenda for negotiations.

The Warsaw Pact nations, on the other hand, have indicated that they want preparations here to move quickly into a full conference.

In the months of bilateral contacts among the various nations preceding the meeting opening tomorrow, there already has been considerable agreement that the agenda for the full conference should include three main headings: relations among nations and security; various forms of cooperation and freer movement of people, ideas and information.

Various members of the Warsaw Pact and several neutral countries are expected to propose the gradual elimination of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO and establishment of some kind of permanent pan-European security system.

Meanwhile, the Finnish Foreign Ministry has revealed that Albania responded to the Finnish invitation to these consultations by calling it a "conference organized and manipulated by the superpowers."

The Albanians, following the Chinese line, told the Finns that the two superpowers are out to arrange things between themselves at the "expense of others."

U.S. Volkswagen Recall

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., Nov. 21 (AP)—Volkswagen of America, Inc. said today that it is recalling about 3 million cars sold in the United States between 1949 and 1969 for correction of a possible defect in the windshield wipers.

"Although assessment of all the damage has not been completed, initial investigation indicates that the damage is being repaired by ship's personnel," the Navy said in a statement.

"The America remains off the coast of Vietnam and is continuing her combat role."

The America carries about 70 planes. The fire was the fourth mishap aboard a Seventh Fleet ship in seven weeks.



NATIONAL REFERENDUM—South Korean President and Mrs. Chung Hee Park casting ballots in Seoul yesterday.

S. Koreans Vote Amendment Giving Park Unlimited Power

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Nov. 21 (UPI)—South Koreans have voted in a referendum, according to early returns, to approve constitutional revisions that would permit President Chung Hee Park to exercise almost complete power for an unlimited term.

The vote was a foregone conclusion since the former general's government had mounted a widespread campaign for the proposed amendments and had forbidden debate or opposition.

The only unknown factor was the size of the vote from the 15 million people, or half the nation's population, who were eligible to vote.

About 98 percent of the voters turned out.

[The Associated Press reported that with about 65 percent of the votes counted, approval of the amendment received 8,044,338 votes, more than the simple majority needed to pass, with 642,241 votes against.]

In the last election, in 1971, 46 percent of the voters had voted for Mr. Park's opponent.

The major provisions of the new constitution include:

- Mr. Park would be allowed an unlimited number of six-year terms.
- The government had originally planned a two-term limit, but that was eliminated for unknown reasons just before the draft of the constitution was made public Oct. 27. Thus, Mr. Park, 55, may be president for life.

• A National Conference for Unification of 2,000 to 3,000 delegates will be chosen by popular vote next month. The delegates will have six-year terms.

The conference will "re-elect" Mr. Park, who came to power in a military coup in 1961, later in the month. He is scheduled to be re-inaugurated before the end of the year.

• The president will have "power to take necessary emergency measures in the whole range of state affairs, including internal affairs, foreign affairs, national defense, economic, financial and judicial affairs" whenever he deems it necessary.

• The National Conference for Unification "shall be the depository of the national sovereignty" under the president's chairmanship. He will nominate one-third of the National Assembly with the council's approval.

• The National Assembly, which can be dissolved by the president, will meet no more than once a year.

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Illana, the Israeli explained, is the name the Egyptian has given to an Israeli woman soldier who now believes themselves to be under surveillance by South Korean intelligence agents.

The United States, according to reasons given by observers here, is trying to retain a measure of influence to prevent an outbreak of hostilities that might involve American forces. Despite the North-South negotiations, open conflict is still considered to be possible.

Mr. Hanamarski, who is rector general of IATA, told International Aviation Club members that the new charter rules as written may be "expensive in irresponsibility and cause utter chaos in the air industry."

"Unless the governments promptly, there may very well be a wholesale airline bankruptcy," he said.

He told the group of government and industry officials that it is not for him to structure the charter rules, said it would be easier to renege on the restrictions now than to fight them after costly bank closures and industry dislocations have taken place.

Kreisky Recovering

VIENNA, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who was admitted to a hospital here on Friday with circulatory trouble, appears to be making rapid recovery, government officials said here yesterday.

U.S. Carrier Hit By Fire, Remains On Vietnam Duty

SAIGON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A fire broke out under the flight deck of the carrier America during operations off the Vietnamese coast Sunday. It was quickly brought under control and there were no injuries to any of the 5,000 crewmen, the Seventh Fleet announced yesterday.

A spokesman said that the 80,000-ton carrier continued air operations after the fire in a "relatively inaccessible catapult room." This is a room under the flight deck where high-pressure steam trunks join to provide steam to catapult aircraft into the sky.

The Seventh Fleet ruled out sabotage. The spokesman said that insulation around the steam lines began to burn, "apparently as the result of spontaneous combustion."

"Although assessment of all the damage has not been completed, initial investigation indicates that the damage is being repaired by ship's personnel," the Navy said in a statement.

"The America remains off the coast of Vietnam and is continuing her combat role."

The America carries about 70 planes. The fire was the fourth mishap aboard a Seventh Fleet ship in seven weeks.

Brandt Tells Bonn Cabine Next Moves

Plans Meetings With Nixon and Heath

BOON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and his cabinet met today for the first time since his election triumph Sunday.

Government sources said he reviewed the election results, discussed which of the legislators left over from the last parliament should be given priority when the new Bundestag is down to work.

Officials said the old cabinet coalition of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats—would remain in or until he announces his new government.

They said Mr. Brandt is speeding plans both for a series of meetings with other West leaders and for early formalization of his coalition government from the same two parties.

Mr. Brandt told newsmen yesterday he had proposed meetings with President Nixon and British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Officials said meeting with Mr. Nixon is the President's next step.

They said Mr. Heath would come early in the new year. In addition, government sources said, he will confer with President Georges Pompidou in 1973 at one of the meetings regularly by the West German and French leaders under the friendship treaty between the two countries.

Mr. Brandt told a meeting of the Social Democratic party's executive committee yesterday that the Bundestag will hold its session Dec. 13 instead of Dec. 8 as earlier planned. He said he would re-elect his chancellor Dec. 14. The new coalition cabinet will take its oath of office Dec. 15.

On Dec. 20, he said, he will call the Bundestag to pass the 1973 federal budget, which has been blocked since April by the parliament in the old parliament. It will go first to the upper house, the Bundesrat, he said.

IATA Head Say Charter Rule May Ruin Some Line

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Many scheduled international airlines may go bankrupt unless the new, liberalized rules for unscheduled charter flights are changed, IATA's head of the International Transport Association, said today.

The U.S. and some European governments recently issued a charter rules opening up low cost unscheduled fares to virtually everyone and not limiting it to members of clubs.

Mr. Hanamarski, who is rector general of IATA, told International Aviation Club members that the new charter rules as written may be "expensive in irresponsibility and cause utter chaos in the air industry."

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on Chairmen

Members Prepare an Attack on House Seniority System

By Mary Russell

TON, Nov. 21 (WP).—The inside and outside members are mounting an attack on the seniority system in the House of Representatives.

The executive committee of the liberal Democratic Study Group are holding a series of meetings to plot strategy and proposals for reform.

The DSG wants to overhaul the seniority system by requiring that committee chairmen be elected by all members of the majority party at the beginning of each new Congress.

The DSG also is discussing and hopes to reach a consensus on proposals that would open secret markup sessions of House committees, curb use of the rule that forbids amendments to bills under consideration, and strengthen the Steering Committee of the Democratic Caucus so that, along with the leadership, it would set party policy on bills and issues and take over the appointment of members to committees, a function now filled by the Ways and Means Committee.

Meeting on Dec. 29. The full membership of the DSG will meet on Dec. 29 to solidify their final positions on reform.

Normally, reform proposals are taken up at the Jan. 2 meeting of the Democratic Caucus, consisting of all 243 Democratic members of the House. Since next year marks the beginning of a new Congress, the 93d, the caucus will elect the speaker and majority leader. The disappearance in Alaska of House Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana means there will be a contest for that post.

In addition it is expected that a proposal to elect the whip, who now is appointed by the speaker and majority leader, will be taken up.

Reform proposals would ordinarily be taken up at the Jan. 2 caucus, too, but through tacit agreement between the leadership and members, reform issues will be taken up at another caucus meeting two weeks later. The delay has been sought to allow members just returning to Washington to give more consideration to reform measures.

At the beginning of the 92d Congress in January, 1971, reform leaders of the House struck the first blows at the seniority system.

The Republicans at their caucus agreed to require their top-ranking member on every committee to be elected. The Democrats would not go that far, but they did agree that if a representative challenged the nomination of a chairman and was joined by 10 others, a separate vote must be taken.

60 Years of Tradition. Before that, by neither rule nor law but by 60 years of tradition, the senior majority party member of a committee automatically became its chairman and obtained, by virtue of longevity, all the powers that such a chair can command.

This year, to help focus attention on the seniority issue, Common Cause, which calls itself a "citizen's lobby," asked members in 350 congressional districts to get House candidates on record either for or against the seniority system.

Common Cause says 237 election winners—100 Republicans and 137 Democrats—went on record on the issue.

Of the Democrats, 103 said they would support an end to the seniority system. 24 said they would not and 10 were undecided. Among the 243 Democrats in the new House, it would take 122 to pass a rule electing chairmen.

Should the rule to allow election of individual committee chairmen not be passed, Americans for Democratic Action has been trying to line up Democratic members who will take advantage of the rule that any 10 members can request and receive a record vote on individual committee chairmen.

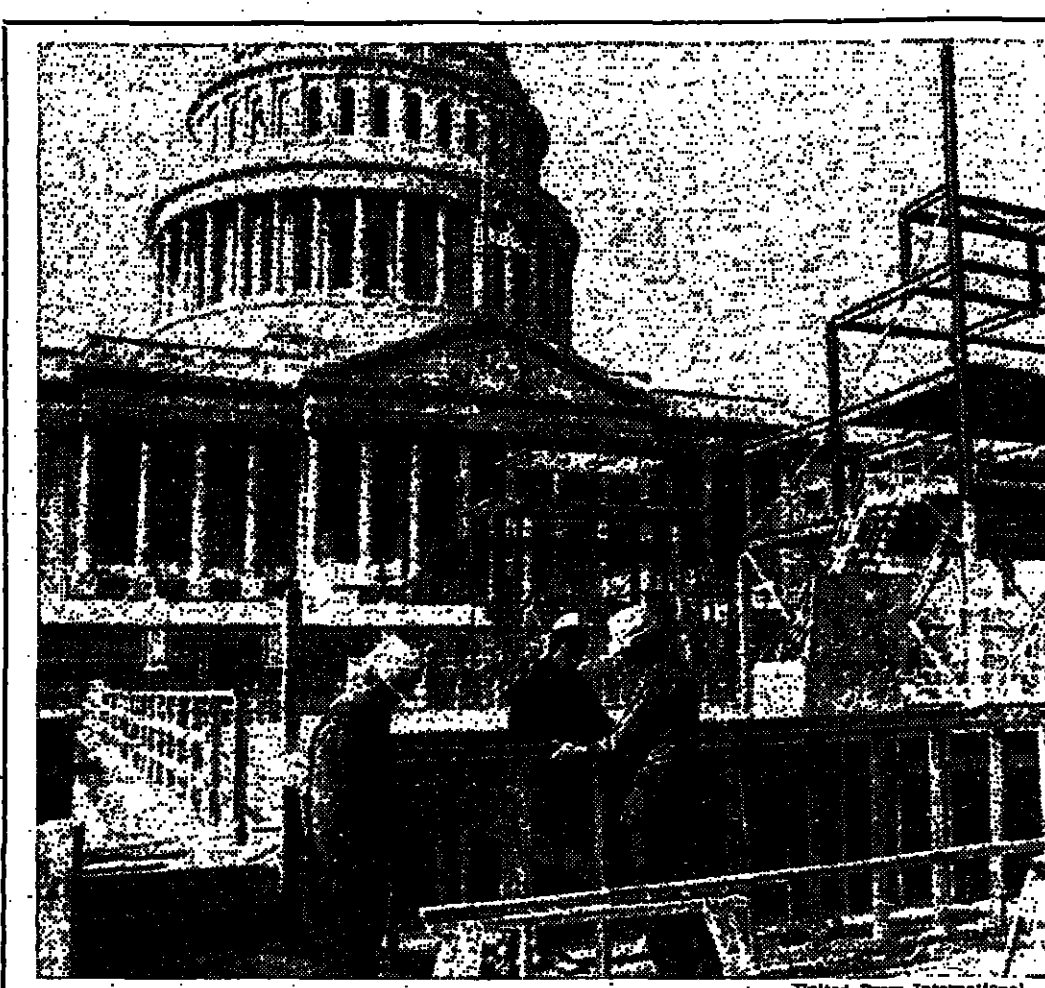
12 Killed by Police in Indian Riots

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Police today fired on rampaging mobs in three cities in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, killing 12 persons, officials said.

Violence erupted in the state when mobs began burning rail coaches and signal cabins to protest service rules that kept the people of the state's Telugu regions in junior government jobs.

Officials said that mobs "have captured" several railway stations in the eastern coastal district of the state, which are outside the Telugu region.

Jenkins Receives Award. BONN, Nov. 21 (AP).—Roy Jenkins, former deputy leader of the British Labor party, today was awarded a 25,000-mark prize by a private West German foundation for his contributions to European unity. The Robert Schuman prize, named for the late French statesman, was presented to Mr. Jenkins at a Bonn University ceremony.



INAUGURAL STAND—Men working on platform on East steps of Capitol building where President Nixon will be sworn in Jan. 20. There will be seats for 19,000 VIPs.

Special Panel Is Empowered To Probe La. Campus Deaths Rights Curbs By Pentagon Are Reported

By Paul Delaney

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 21 (UPI).—Louisiana's attorney general announced yesterday the formation of a blue-ribbon commission of six blacks, six whites and two students to investigate the incident that resulted in the deaths of two students at Southern University Thursday.

The university also came under fire yesterday from the American Association of University Professors, which criticized a move by the school administration to fire professors accused of aiding students, and which also criticized a proposed settlement of the protests at the New Orleans campus of the school that would give students a role in academic decisions.

At a news conference here, Attorney General William J. Guste Jr. said that the commission would operate in a manner similar to that of a grand jury and would gather evidence that could lead to criminal prosecutions "against any agency, law enforcement and others."

The latter was a reference to the still unclear matter of how the students died, whether by shots from police weapons or by someone else, as some police officials still maintain.

In a terse statement in which he vowed that the investigation would be fair and impartial, Mr. Guste said that Louisiana's "honor and self-respect" were at stake.

The attorney general also urged Southern officials to take no action that would provoke students or in any way damage the "peace and calm" that prevailed at the moment or that would hamper the investigation by the commission.

Although Mr. Guste would not spell out what "precipitous action" he had in mind, he was obviously referring to a move by school officials to purge students and faculty members involved in three weeks of continuous demonstrations.

Dr. G. Leon Netterville Jr., Southern's president, has already sent letters of dismissal to several faculty members, including a department head. This action angered student leaders and sources reported yesterday that the 65-year-old president, who has been the object of student protests demanding his ouster, has been ordered by state officials to cease his purge.

Mansfield to Stay As Senate Chief. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said yesterday that he intends to keep his post as Senate majority leader.

There has been speculation since election day that Sen. Mansfield might step down from the position he has held for the past 12 years. However, Sen. Mansfield said through an aide that he has every intention of remaining in the job.

Thus his re-election for another two years as majority leader when the Senate Democratic Caucus meets in January is considered merely a formality. It is unlikely that anyone would challenge him.

Nixon Holds Talks With Rockefeller. THURMONT, Md., Nov. 21 (AP).—President Nixon conferred at his Camp David retreat today with New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as sources ruled out a cabinet post for him.

Gov. Rockefeller was among officials who shuttled to the camp compound by helicopter and limousine to confer with Mr. Nixon on his second-term government reorganization plans.

Gov. Rockefeller has been rumored as a possible nominee as secretary of state or secretary of defense, but White House spokesmen, including Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, said his trip to Camp David would not include a discussion of a cabinet position and knowledgeable sources ruled out a second-term cabinet post for the governor, who has recently said himself he is not interested in going to Washington.

700 Firemen Called For Jersey City Blaze. JERSEY CITY, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A fire that burned out of control for more than four hours destroyed a factory building last night and spread through a row of houses.

All available men from Jersey City's 700-man fire department were mobilized, and firemen from three neighboring communities were brought in. No serious injuries were reported. At least six houses were damaged and 40 houses evacuated.

Lion Hunt in Scotland. BLAIR DRUMMOND, Scotland, Nov. 21 (AP).—Six young lions escaped from a wildlife park yesterday and were shot dead after a hunt through the Parklands estate. Villagers were warned to stay indoors while police joined the staff of the park in the search for the four female and two male lions, together valued at \$2,000, which fled after a gate was left open by a cleaner.

New Sentence For Speck: 400 To 1,200 Years. PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21 (AP).—Richard Speck, convicted and sentenced to death for the 1969 murders of eight nurses in a Chicago townhouse, was sentenced today to 400 to 1,200 years in prison in a move necessitated by the Supreme Court ruling against capital punishment.

Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald of Circuit Court sentenced Speck to eight consecutive 50-year to 150-year prison terms for the slayings.

Gerald Getty, Speck's lawyer, had requested that Speck be given a single term of 20 to 60 years. That would have made him eligible for parole in less than 12 years.

Speck appeared in court in Peoria, where he was convicted in 1967, wearing a white shirt, dark pants and a jacket. He told a newsman he expected to get "500 to 1,000 years in prison."

Study Shows New York City Is Alive If Not Fully Well

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK (NYT).—A group of Columbia University social scientists, after delving into the problems of New York City and predictions of its approaching "death," has produced a book bolstered with statistics and historical perspective, that insists that the city has a bright future.

Dr. Eli Ginzburg and members of his staff at Columbia's Conservation of Human Resources Project, after brooding over the city's crime in the streets, mounting welfare problems, deteriorating housing, middle-class exodus to the suburbs, loss of jobs and ethnic and racial tensions, found even more important "countervailing" factors and concluded:

"New York City is very much alive, although other cities and the suburbs have been able to snuff off its valuable assets."

Perspective Given. The book, called "New York Is Very Much Alive: A Manpower View," does not attempt to minimize the seriousness, even the dangers, of the city's problems. But it insists:

"In perspective, the impressive point is that New York is thriving as an economic center and is well on the way to absorbing effectively its vastly expanded minority population, which now accounts for approximately one in three. The effective accommodation of newcomers is never easy, but over several centuries New York City has demonstrated a special capacity for effective accommodation. There is good reason to hope that the seventies will be an easier decade than the sixties."

Among the highlights in the book, to be published by McGraw-Hill early next year, are these:

● Although employment in the city dropped in 1970 and 1971, the rate has slowed and much of the decline was due to the national recession. Reviewed over a decade, there has been a net gain of 29,000 jobs in New York.

● The loss of jobs has been among the highlights in the book, to be published by McGraw-Hill early next year, are these:

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mainly in low-paying manufacturing fields that have limited futures for employees. There has been a greater gain in the city in such growing fields as computers, banking, health and communications.

● Suburban growth, which has tapped the city, has slowed substantially and is now not only countering the same problems of crime, welfare and ethnic conflict but also is faced with the added problem of sprawl.

● Welfare, despite its enormous cost, has produced an important social by-product because larger welfare allotments mean that many children will grow up in good health.

● Progress is being made in public and private manpower training and in tying education with work.

"The long-run trend for the New York economy," the book says, "is one of expansion rather than decline."

The volume—which, in summary form, is to be the entire issue of the city Almanac, a bimonthly of the New School's Center for New York City Affairs—makes the following recommendations to speed the city's growth:

● Cooperation among government, business, industry and community planning boards for better planning and for coping with tiny but highly vocal groups that sometimes block projects that are important to the city's economic health and desired by the vast majority.

● Establishment of a well-staffed manpower agency to use human talents and to coordinate private and government sectors in this field.

● Broader and deeper commitment by the public to prevent neighborhood deterioration, combat street crime and support environmental work.

● Legalization of policy gambling and prostitution, estimated to employ perhaps 250,000 persons, as means of reducing street crimes.

● Expansion of programs to rehabilitate drug addicts.

On the debit side, the book particularly notes the relationship between economic health and street crime.

Capital Resources. "From the vantage of long-term perspective," the 308-page book says, "the more serious challenges that New York faces are to find the capital resources with which to renew its aging infrastructure, particularly its critically important intramural public transportation system, and to control the growth of illicit and illegal operations that extract a heavy toll both in economic and human terms. A metropolis in which people are afraid to venture forth in the evening is in jeopardy."

But the book is much more optimistic in evaluating the city's ability to hold corporate headquarters and to withstand the challenge of the suburbs and of other cities.

In 1970, the book notes, 118 of the 500 largest industrial firms and 44 of the 250 largest non-industrial organizations had their headquarters in New York. Since then, 20 have indicated their intention to move. But, the book says, there is no way of knowing how many may be planning, as did Norton Simon, Atlantic-Richfield and TACO Industries, to move to the city.

"From a competitive point of view, then," the book says, "it is unlikely that New York will suffer serious losses as a result of employers opting to locate or expand elsewhere."

Lavelle Case Is Dismissed By Air Force

It Says Sgt. Franks Has No New Evidence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force today dismissed charges against Gen. John Lavelle and 23 other officers accused of carrying out illegal bombing strikes against North Vietnam.

"No new information was presented which would warrant further action," the Air Force said in a brief statement announcing the decision by Secretary Robert Seamans Jr.

The charges were filed Nov. 3 by Sgt. Lonnie Franks, the 22-year-old enlisted man whose letter last March to Sen. Harold Hughes, D. Iowa, first called attention to unauthorized bombings in North Vietnam last winter.

Sgt. Franks acted after the Air Force on Oct. 24 ruled out further disciplinary action against Gen. Lavelle, saying his firing as commander of the Seventh Air Force in Southeast Asia was punishment enough.

The general also was demoted from four-star to two-star rank in retirement, but draws the retirement pay of a four-star general.

In filing his charges, Sgt. Franks' civilian attorney, William P. Holmans Jr., said he would take the case to federal court if the Air Force did not take "appropriate action."

At the time, Sgt. Franks said he was acting "because the measures taken so far by the Air Force have done nothing to insure that this type of situation will not recur."

"Instead of truly punishing the guilty parties, the Air Force, despite overwhelming evidence, has retired Gen. Lavelle with an annual salary of \$77,000. There has not been the slightest reprimand for other people involved," said Sgt. Franks, who is now assigned to Moody Air Force Base in Florida.

Gen. Lavelle admitted during a lengthy congressional investigation that he ordered the attacks last winter without authority from superiors in Washington and that he falsified records to cover his activities.

A Key Witness In Hell's Angels Case Is Dying

RICHMOND, Calif., Nov. 21 (AP).—Because a key witness is dying of throat cancer, a judge has set a speedy hearing in the murders of two men unearthed at a reputed Hell's Angels burial ground in Ukiah, Calif.

Judge David Calfee took the action yesterday as an eighth member of the motorcycle gang was charged in the slayings.

Judge Calfee also said it may be necessary for a court-appointed lip reader to interpret the testimony of William (Whispering Bill) Pifer, 41, a former Hell's Angel who led deputies to the makeshift graves three weeks ago.

Attorneys for both sides have agreed that Pifer's testimony in preliminary hearings will be admissible at the trial if he dies before it begins.

The hearings were set for tomorrow in Richmond Municipal Court.

Judge Calfee ordered that psychiatric examinations be given to Pifer, of Antioch, and George Wehner, a former Angel and member of the ranch where the bodies were found.

Wehner and his wife have been granted immunity in exchange for testifying about the alleged criminal activities of gang members.

UN Unit Votes Pro-Arab Draft On Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The General Assembly Special Political Committee yesterday approved, by a narrow majority, a draft resolution recognizing the "full respect" for the rights of Palestinian Arabs and a "just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

The draft, which is subject to final approval in the General Assembly, was passed by 63 votes to 21 with 31 abstentions.

The pro-Arab draft stipulated in its main provisions that "the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination." It expressed the General Assembly's "grave concern" that the people of Palestine have not been permitted to enjoy their inalienable rights and to exercise their right to self-determination.

The draft cites the "full respect for and realization of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine as indispensable for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

The 21 delegations voting against the proposal were Belgium, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Rwanda and the United States.

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After Cold War

This is the week of new beginnings in East-West diplomacy. If SALT-2, CESC and MBFR are unlikely candidates for addition to the lexicon of household phrases, they are regarded among governments of the world as symbolic inauguration of a post-cold war era.

SALT-2, the second round of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks, opened Tuesday in Geneva. The issues now reach even deeper into the strategic arsenal: bombers, submarines, forward-based intermediate-range missiles, the crucial question of restricting qualitative improvements within the quantitative limits already set.

SALT, more than any other process, provokes among lesser powers a sense of uneasiness over a world policy of Moscow-Washington domination. As two British analysts, Sir Bernard Burrows and Christopher Irwin, put it: "The two superpowers have become even more differentiated from the respective allies... since they began to deal with each other as being in a category apart."

To minimize that feature of the post-cold war era, two other broader-based negotiating channels are opening. In Helsinki on Wednesday, 34 ambassadors of Europe, Canada and the United States will start their preparatory work for the unwieldy Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CESC). For over a decade the Soviet Union has sought this exercise, as a device to legitimize the European status quo after World War II and establish East Germany in the world community. As it happens, these goals have already been largely achieved, particularly since this month's treaty between the two German states preparing both East and West Germany to enter the United Nations.

If diplomats of the big Western powers radiate boredom on contemplating the conference, not all are as jaded as the European politician who predicted three agenda items: "The meaningless,"—vague declarations on the renunciation of force; "the inevitable,"—increased trade; and "the inconceivable,"—withdrawal of Soviet troops from Eastern Europe.

Long-standing Western reluctance to become involved in such a fancy-dress conference was eased early this year when the Soviet Union accepted parallel discussions on the issue which excites the Western alliance: mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe (MBFR). Last Thursday came the announcement that these talks would open on Jan. 31, probably in Switzerland. Members of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact will participate. Western governments hope that the fact of discussions-in-process will reduce domestic pressures for unilateral American troop withdrawals though on no side is there much expectation of prompt achievements.

For all the cynical chatter, there is a common and worthwhile thread running through these diplomatic occasions. In SALT, the mere act of two potential adversaries sharing with each other data and analyses of the weapons they maintain against each other has already strengthened the balance of deterrence. And in the force reduction talks, the fact of negotiation engages the two sides across Europe, even when their topic is disengagement.

The emerging theme of the post-cold war era is a belief that the process of negotiation can promote mutual confidence as much as the outcome of negotiation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Really Long March

In all its long imperial history the study of China's complex written language was the special preserve of the elite who aspired to hold office and become part of the ruling hierarchy. Knowing how to read and write was both a source and mark of power. China's confrontation with the West brought the realization that popular literacy was a basic necessity for a country that would become a modern industrial nation. Thus was initiated a literary revolution that sought to simplify the language and make it a tool of mass education.

The movement to popularize the written language had three phases: simplification of the ideographs, standardization of the spoken tongue and ultimately romanization of the writing. There has been progress in both simplification and standardization but romanization has lagged for the very good reason that the language is so profusely homonymic (there are only some 400 syllable sounds to serve some 40,000 characters) that ideographs with vastly different meanings have the same sound and their meaning when romanized is obscure. This difficulty is compounded by the variety of Chinese dialects, so that only by first standardizing

pronunciation could an approach be made to phoneticization.

It is now reported that a new drive is under way to push romanization along with standardized pronunciation. Chairman Mao urges this essential step toward universalizing the language. "The written language must be reformed," he says. "It is necessary to take the road of phoneticization, which is commonly adopted by other languages in the world."

Kuo Mo-jo, who is both an official and a well-known literary figure, sees a period "of long duration" before alphabetized Chinese can be achieved. In the meantime, he says, simplification of the ideographs will continue, though ultimately he sees them becoming relics like ancient Greek or Sanskrit. This would be the true cultural revolution in China if its language were finally made an accessible and comprehensible means of learning and communication for all its people. In effect, Chinese writing would then have come full circle and the script whose cachet is calligraphy would once again be immured in the ivory towers where it began.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bonn's Record Turnout

The surprising margin of victory for Willy Brandt's coalition should not obscure other significant aspects of the Bundestag election that shed light on the health of West German democracy. For one thing, 91.2 percent of the electorate went to the polls—the largest turnout in the Federal Republic's 23-year history and one of the biggest ever recorded for democratic countries where voting is not compulsory. In contrast, only about 55 percent of the potential American electorate voted on Nov. 7, the lightest turnout since 1948.

In their record outpouring, facilitated by the absence of the voter-registration requirements that unquestionably curtailed the American turnout, the West Germans

administered crushing setbacks to the political extremes. They gave a derisory 0.3 percent of the total vote to the Communists and only 0.6 percent to the National Democratic party, which had provoked alarm in West Germany and abroad when it employed Nazi-type appeals to win seats in seven state parliaments in 1967 and 1968.

Thus given a free choice, with both extremes able to enter candidates, more than 99 percent of West German voters cast their ballots for the three genuinely democratic parties from which all of Bonn's governments have come—another record worthy of emulation in older democracies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peron's Return

It is too soon to know whether the return of former President Peron will lead to a binding up of Argentina's deep political wounds. The small scale of the mutiny at a naval mechanics' school seems to show that the military government of President Lanusse is still very much in control.

The circumstances of October 1945—when

Peron came to power after street demonstrations tipped the balance inside a decaying military regime—are unlikely to be repeated exactly. But that Peron himself has been lured home from Madrid represents a success for President Lanusse's policy of persuading the Peronists back into the political game, and of persuading the anti-Peronists among the generals to tolerate this.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 22, 1897

PARIS.—It is a very welcome sign that both parties to the struggle in Cuba are now beginning to resort to the use of argument rather than the weapons of war in their efforts to settle the thorny questions at issue. It is certainly true that when men stop their fighting and begin to reason with each other in a courteous manner, then an agreement is definitely not far off. Let us hope that this position will be upheld and continued, and that a war may be averted.

Fifty Years Ago

November 22, 1922

NEW YORK.—Men who have business in the Times Square district have organized an anti-furt association which will seek to eliminate muggers. The organizers are: Messrs. Samuel Feinberg, Richard Lindley, Wade Trumble, James Madison and George Carroll. They plan a publicity campaign to induce women to complain against muggers as a public duty, and also to retain an attorney to prosecute the male flirts. An interesting idea, but has anyone asked the women for their opinion?



Nixon's Domestic Team: A Vacuum

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In the restructuring of the cabinet, the Executive Office and the White House staff, which President Nixon is now pondering and which he hopes to complete by mid-December, the crucial question is whether a way is found to fill the vacuum of leadership on the domestic side of government.

Mr. Nixon is, by personal bent and predilection, a foreign-policy President. He has found in his collaboration with Henry Kissinger a partnership that has given American diplomacy an architectural clarity and a negotiating skill that no other recent administration has been able to demonstrate.

So long as the Nixon-Kissinger partnership remains intact at the center of foreign policy decision-making, which one assumes it will for the next four years, the disposition of the other major international affairs posts in government, including the jobs of secretary of state and secretary of defense, becomes a matter of secondary interest. Obviously, it is important to the morale and efficiency of those two departments how and by whom they are led, but it is probably not a matter of overriding national interest.

Not Successful

The same cannot be said about the domestic side of the Nixon government. In the first four years, the efforts to direct domestic policy have been intermittent, fragmentary, largely uncoordinated and, inevitably, less than successful.

One reason, certainly, is that the President has only occasionally focused his own attention on domestic problems. But it is also clear that he has not been as well served by his principal subordinates in the domestic field as he has been by the Kissinger-led international team.

It is unrealistic, I think, to hope or expect that the President will shift his personal priorities in the second term from foreign to domestic policy. But there is abundant evidence—in his interview with the Washington Star-News and elsewhere—that Mr. Nixon hopes to improve the performance of the domestic departments and agencies and is willing to try again to master the problem of domestic policy coordination.

He is reported ready to re-

shuffle or replace all but two or three cabinet members and all but a small handful of top White House staffers in an effort to gain a surer grip on domestic policy-making.

What Objective?

What is crucial—and unknown—is what objective the President is seeking. If his view of the domestic policy battleground is essentially negative and defensive, if he wishes to do no more than build barriers against the Democratic Congress passing expensive new social programs, then he can solve his reorganization problem easily. It does not take a superlative staff just to prepare veto messages.

But if he has in mind something more positive and ambitious—to design and implement a post-New Deal-Society domestic policy to match his post-cold war foreign policy—then the staffing problem is more formidable.

At times, Mr. Nixon has suggested initiatives that would challenge the sluggishness of bureaucracy without abandoning governmental responsibility for meeting certain public needs. Most of those initiatives—except revenue-sharing—foundered in his first term and fell victim to opposition by Congress, the bureaucracy or interest groups, or to public indifference, which the

President himself did little to overcome.

To achieve greater success in the domestic side of government—persons with the intellect to grasp and formulate the objectives and policies of a new domestic program; of sufficient stature to command the President's interest in these matters, as needed; and of the force and skill required to negotiate their acceptance by Congress, the bureaucracy and the public—a task no less formidable than negotiating with Mao, or Peking or Moscow.

Without derogating the men who worked for the President in his first term, it is clear he did not find such a combination of talent in a Moynihan, an Ehrlichman, or a Shultz.

I can think of only three men who measure up to this need. One is Nelson Rockefeller, but he has apparently decided to remain in Albany and seek a fifth term as governor in order to preserve his own New York political base for whatever national opportunities may exist in 1976.

The other two are Melvin Laird and John Connally. Laird, as a congressman, was both the most ardent exponent of "constructive Republican alternatives" for traditional Democratic domestic programs and the most skillful of

political operators on that side of the aisle. Now, he is about to leave the Pentagon, where he has displayed considerable managerial talent.

Connally, with his background as a governor, with his involvement in both executive reorganization and economic policy-making in the first Nixon administration, with his unrivaled political and public relations skills, is out of government today, but obviously will occupy some significant role in the second Nixon administration.

Both men consider themselves—and ought to be considered—potential contenders for the presidency in 1976, and both would probably welcome a chance to prove themselves as architects of a new domestic policy.

If Mr. Nixon allows Laird to leave the government when he leaves the Pentagon in January, and if he puts Connally into the Pentagon or the State Department, rather than a major domestic post, it would be depressing evidence of an essentially limited and negative game plan for domestic affairs in the coming four years.

If he takes one or both and makes them his partners in domestic decision-making, then the second Nixon term could promise as much in domestic affairs as it already does in international diplomacy.

How to Skate Far on Thin Ice

By C. L. Sulzberger

WEST BERLIN.—The democratic world has once again seen reaffirmed by Willy Brandt's impressive electoral victory a new political theorem. This is simply that a resolute leader with a minority of voters behind him but with a clear idea of where he is going can impose his policies and, by succeeding, make good politics out of the procedure.

The four top men in the West—Nixon, Pompidou, Heath and Brandt—were all installed by less than a popular majority. Nixon came to the White House in 1968 with 43.4 percent of the popular vote. In June, 1969, Pompidou got only 44.6 percent. In September, 1969, Brandt first became chancellor with a coalition backing of 46.5 percent of which his

own Social Democrats could claim only 42.7 percent. And Heath became prime minister in 1970 with 45.4 percent.

Yet each showed capacity for leadership and went ahead with fundamental policy switches that had hitherto been thought to require majority endorsement. And both Nixon and Brandt have also demonstrated that good policy makes for good politics—by increasing their power base when it was put to the test.

Increased Support

Brandt's triumph doesn't at first glance look as solid as Nixon's but this is impossible under the proportional system of elections here. He did increase the support of his own party by 3.2 percent and help his smaller coalition partners, the Liberals, to move up 2.6 percent. The conservative coalition declined for the second time since 1965 and the neo-Nazis disappeared.

So now, just as it is obvious that Nixon will calmly go ahead with his plans to transcend Southeast Asia, recognize China and cultivate Soviet friendship, it is equally obvious that Brandt will sign and ratify his basic treaty with East Germany and extend further overtures to the Communist bloc.

These are extraordinary moves because they so completely break with past tradition. Nixon was the vice-president of Eisenhower who supported Chiang Kai-shek against Peking and was skeptically bearish about Russia. Brandt, the first real West German leader since Adenauer, has scrapped the latter's attempts to isolate East Germany and to encourage Chinese dynamism on Russia's rear so Moscow would leave Europe alone.

One not unexpected result of these two expressions of realpolitik was that the Soviet Union made plain its pleasure at Nixon's re-election and, while Washington was carefully neutral in Sunday's balloting, Moscow was unabashedly pro-Brandt.

Dramatic Shifts

The dramatic shifts accomplished by the four Western principals in their first elected terms of office will all be noted by history. Nixon broke the logjam of U.S.-Chinese relations, brought half a million troops out of Indochina where an armistice seems imminent, and started the biggest commercial exchanges of all time with the Soviet Union.

Pompidou dropped De Gaulle's pretensions to grandeur on the world scene, abandoned France's

veto of British membership in the Common Market, stopped talking about French-speaking Quebec and concentrated on making France count in Europe and its periphery.

Heath, ignoring furious opposition, blandly led Britain into the European Community and thus set a new course for his island people who had previously eschewed continental relationships in favor of transatlantic diplomacy. Brandt, likewise, made an enormously significant move. He recognized the partition of Germany and all Europe, seeking to make the best possible deal on the basis of things as they are, hoping détente would open a new future.

All these steps were taken by chiefs of government skating on the thinnest of ice but aware of where they wanted to proceed. Now two of them—Nixon and Brandt—have received solid endorsement at the polls.

Public Acceptance

Of course both were helped in their campaigns by the quality of their opponents quite as much as by public acceptance of their policies. McGovern was ineffective and Brandt's efforts to unseat Brandt were handicapped by his confusion about the popular mood.

The West German kaleidoscope will now be shaken and new patterns may emerge. It is likely that Franz-Josef Strauss, boss of the Christian Socialist faction of the Christian Democratic coalition, will break with the CDU and establish an independent party based on his Bavarian stronghold.

As for the music fringe of far-out extremists: The neo-Nazis have virtually vanished from the political map and the recreated Communists never even made a dent, slipping down to only 3.0 or a third of one percent of the vote. Brandt stole whatever thunder they thought they had.

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Irving Marder

Ezra Pound Leaves Them Laughing

Interviewer: Are you more or less stuck?
Pound: Okay, I am stuck. The question is, am I dead, as Messrs. A.B.C. might wish?
—From the Paris Review.

LONDON (IRE)—Ezra Pound, who died in Venice on Nov. 1, had them rolling in the aisles in London the other night. He was the star turn, via BBC tape recordings, at a memorial gathering held in his honor by the Poetry Society, which was founded in 1899—a year after a tall, blond, red-bearded, 23-year-old American poet arrived in London, activating the first in a series of shock waves that have not yet subsided.

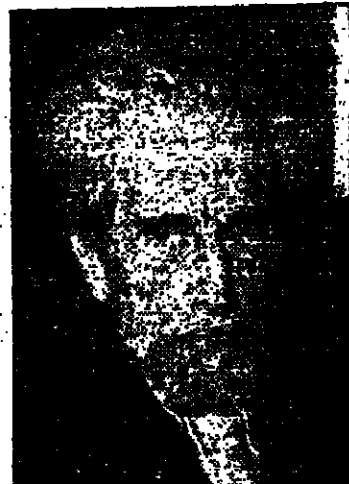
At his memorial service Old Ez convulsed the audience—constituted of not more than a dozen people initially—by reading his own poetry, particularly the Pisan Cantos. Nobody laughed louder than a 45-year-old Anglo-American with a short, gray-flecked fringe beard and a quietly intense manner: Pound's only son, Omar, who teaches Islamic history at Cambridge. The recordings were made by D.G. Bridson, then a BBC producer, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington in 1970. This was toward the end of Pound's 13-year confinement, after he had been declared mentally unfit to stand trial for treason as a result of his wartime broadcasts over the Italian radio.

Then 70

"I and several other people thought he was going to die," Bridson said at the Poetry Society meeting. Pound was then around 70 and his health seemed to be failing rapidly. And so it appeared that there was no time to lose if they were going to get him down on tape.

Pound's performance here was preceded by a series of readings from his work by three English poets—two men and a woman—young enough to be his grand-children. All three read well; it was evident that they had plenty of platform experience. The audience in a recital hall at the top of the Poetry Society's building in Earl's Court, was attentive and respectful. But the atmosphere was solemn, as it is at most such readings. Lugubrious, almost. Then there was an intermission, to give Bridson time to get his sound equipment organized. When the meeting resumed it was in a new dimension. The funeral turned into a wake as the putative corpse took over.

Pound's voice has inspired many flights of critical fancy over the last half-century or so—much of it based on error. Several of the recent obituaries repeated the fundamental error: that Pound's is a provincial, "mid-Western" voice. Pound was born in Halley, Idaho, but his family moved back to the East when he was 18 months old. He grew up in and around Philadelphia. By an odd coincidence, another celebrated American surfaced in the same place at around the same time, a little earlier: W.C. Fields. Pound read poetry with the instinctive flair of a great Old School actor and the timing of a great comedian. In the tapes made at St. Elizabeth's—especially in the funny parts of the Cantos—there is a sonority, a braying intonation, a measured and poised delivery, strangely reminiscent of Fields. It's an old man's voice, but the voice of an amused old man—always under control, always ironic.



The late Ezra Pound

Bridson—a professional broadcaster with many years of experience—said he was flabbergasted by the fact that Pound, who had done almost no recording before that, went through each session in a single take with no hesitation and no fluffs, including one long sequence of his Cantos that runs for about 13 minutes.

And so Old Ez went rumbling on, the chuckles and delighted laughter—the audience, mainly of young people, had now built up to about 20—following along. Bridson, dapper man with a small, neat, blonde-white beard, listened smilingly, puffing on a cheroot, then got up to change tapes. The vibrant old voice had shifted key, and the tone had darkened: "...With usura hath no man/A house of good stone/With usura, sin against nature/Is thy bread ever more of stale rags. With usura..." The ancient word, each syllable articulated precisely, ranges out like the keynote in a litany. "With usura..." with usura..." Old Ez was on his hobbyhorse.

Then—the audience had fallen silent—another tape, and the low comedian was back in business, scattering laughs like confetti, doing American rubes, cockney—a throng conjured up by a supple, infinitely skillful voice. "Ezra is a crowd," Wyndham Lewis had said. "A small crowd."

Final Tape

Bridson then played a final tape. It was the last one made at St. Elizabeth's, and Pound had given it to him with the proviso that it would not be made public until after his death. Put when the poet was released from confinement in 1958 the BBC producer, in London, decided to take a chance and use it on the air. The tape was Pound's final statement in explanation of the course that had led him to the point of a treason indictment; he had made no comment at the time of his release. The statement is cryptic; it has never been published, and obviously it would have to be studied before yielding much. For example, it is a sentence that, the other night at the Poetry Society, seemed typical of the whole: "I have never said that the Executive should never exceed his authority..."

Bridson said that after the BBC had used the tape, he called Pound, in some trepidation, explaining why he had broken his embargo on the statement. "Thank you for using your discretion," the poet, about to return to exile in Italy, replied in a cable.

Those who met to honor him at the Poetry Society the other night went away chuckling, though no one was unaware of the way in which the strands of comedy and tragedy were interwoven in his long life. One imagines that Pound—mindful of the comedian's edict, "Always leave 'em laughing"—would have liked that.

Dance: Yvette Chauviré Says Goodbye at the Paris Opéra

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IRE)—Yvette Chauviré made her formal farewell to the stage last night at the Paris Opéra—off and on her artistic home for more than three decades—with the last of a series of three performances of "Giselle," and the result was something of a love feast as well as an appealing performance of the ballet, its 48th by the company.

It was decidedly a ballet audience, from the petits rats in the front row to most of the Opéra's current ballet stars in the front row of the balcony. The applause and curtain calls went on and on at the end. The flower-throwers were in good form, and with enough supplies to provide floral props for 467 more "Giselles."

There were times last night when one would have liked to nullify the retirement. Miss Chauviré is of the same generation as Maria Fonteyn and Alicia Alonso—her birth year is listed as 1917 and she was made a *danseuse étoile* at the Opéra in 1941—and like them she has qualities that soften the ravages of time, while the jumpers and bravura technicians fall by the wayside.

Miss Chauviré reserved and eloquent lyricism and the sober purity of her technique gave this "Giselle" (in Miss Alonso's words) its special quality. She was aided by the Albrecht of Cyril Atanasov, whose immense security and formidable technique provided all the brilliance the evening needed. Wilfride Piollet was again the poised and austere queen of the Wilis.

The main event was preceded by the season's recent ballet novelty at the Opéra—"Cantadagio," a choreography by Joseph Lazzini set to the finale of Mahler's Third Symphony. It is a pas de deux, admirably danced by Claude Bessy and Georges Piletta, in which Lazzini translates one of Mahler's most passionate Adagios into suitably long and fluid choreographic lines.

Nevertheless, the feeling persists that this attempt falls into the who-needs-it category. Mahler has lately been attracting choreographers, MacMillan's "Song of the Earth" and Bejart's "Songs of a Wayfarer" being examples. But this Adagio movement is robbed of almost all its emotional potency when amputated from the symphony's first four movements, and Lazzini's dance does nothing to rescue it from the somewhat syrupy late romanticism that remains.

Paris Theater: A Dark Farce

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IRE)—The American play "Hous of Blue Leaves," recipient of the New York Drama Critics Circle award when first done Off-Broadway in early 1971, is now at the Gaîté-Montparnasse as "On Pape & New York." Jacques Sigurd, author of several superior film scenarios (among them "One St. Jolie Petite Plage," "Ménage" and "Les Tribunaux") is responsible for the adaptation which preserves the bizarre, black humor and an American flavor.

The piece is a harum-scarum exercise, a topsy-turvy romp with dark overtones. Local critics have mistakenly classified it as a product of the Tennessee Williams-Arthur Miller school of dramatics, but it is a closer relation to Albee's "The Zoo Story" and his surrealist spoof, "The American Dream." Its accelerated slapstick action makes it a first cousin to the George M. Cohan species of many comedies.

"Never give the spectator time to think, just keep the laughs coming," was Cohan's advice.

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Jean-Pierre Marielle has a triumphal evening as the determined composer who meets all catastrophes with a grease paint smile and shop pratine. The part is caricature, but what good caricature and how admirably acted. Aptly cast are Magali Noël as the jaunty guardian of the composer's writing inspiration, Nelly Borgeaud as the wife who has lost her mind, Yanna Kibim as the Hollywood glamour girl, William Sabatier as the movie mogul and Daniel Delprat as the explosive-happy son. Michael Fagadau in his direction has followed the Cohan adage.

English humor, contrary to being a thing for specious mock, is often of a high order. The theatrical humor of Osborne, Pincher, William Douglas Home, John Mortimer, Peter Nichols, Simon Gray and Peter Shaffer is the very best available these days. But there is a second sort of English jocosity that the alien is apt to find excessively silly and tedious. It wanders through the minor London farces and the larger musical comedies. It runs rampant in "Le Noir Te Va Si Bien" (at the Théâtre Antoine) which Jean Marsan has adapted from a play by Saul O'Hara, "The Risky Marriage."

The play is a murder farce. A wife and husband are intent on killing one another to obtain a fortune. O'Hara resorts to every familiar variation on this tired theme in an effort to draw laughter. A crystal chandelier threatens to fall, loadstones are served as mushrooms, poisoned wine is passed and a wedding cake is injected with fatal microbes.

The company appears to have a good time. Jean Le Fontaine, sometimes sporting kilts, rushes about; the while Maria Pacôme grimaces and registers double takes and Odette Laure chirps gaily. The only amusing innovation is the chi-chi set of a Scottish castle in which Gothic has gone rrococo with Dallesque coloring.

Charles Annavaour is in top form at the Olympia. In his new program he moves from the sentimental to the satirical with ease, assurance and consummate artistry. In the course of a song, he can present an entire characterization. Consider his number about the private life of a female impersonator and his essay on the psychology of a concealed homosexual. Both are full-bodied sketches as skillful as anything Helen Green ever wrote about vaudeville folk. He can capture essentials in a phrase or two and reproduce a type with a few telling gestures.

Arts Agenda

The first French performance of Hans Werner Henze's opera "Il Re Cervo." In concert form, will be given Nov. 24 at the Opéra-Comique in Paris with the Lyric Orchestra and Chorus of French Radio and Television under Siegfried Koehler. Renato Lehnart, Costanza Cuccaro, Bernard Demigny and Robert Dume are in the cast.

Reri Grist will sing the title role in a production of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" that will have its first performance Nov. 23 at the Grand Théâtre de Genève, with Nello Sanzi conducting, Lotti Mancini staging, and Annelies Corradi as designer. Others in the cast are Nicolas Christou, William Holley and Terence Sharpe.

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C Court Adviser Reports Canco Appeal

BOURG, Nov. 21 (AP)—Common Market Court offered a setback today to a landmark anti-trust case involving Canco, an American subsidiary of the Continental Can Co. of Chicago.

The court of Justice's general, Karl Roemer, the court with a 37-

ets Ask in for Aid

Nov. 21 (AP-DJ)—Japan today for \$1.2 billion. So by Foreign Minister N. asked Yasuhiro Nakasone's Minister of Inter-

trade and industry, to help develop projects in the Soviet Union. Officials said Mr. Osipov \$200 million for the oil and gas re-

Sakhalin Island, located in the Pacific coast, and for \$1

finance a plan to from Tyumen, east of the Pacific coast

let official asked for than supplier credits, said.

Mr. Nakasone re- the Japanese govern- id be willing to co-

the possibility of atural gas from the shelf near Sakhalin, use and Russians are about a joint proj-

ing U.S. interests at central Siberia.

Soviet-Japan oil and scheduled for next light be joined by U.S. lives and a basic gov-

el agreement to pro- be reached by mid-

Dec. 31, 1972.

Today Previous

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page opinion in which he supported Continental Can and its European subsidiary, Europemballage Corp., in their dispute with the Commission. The dispute is over whether Canco took unfair advantage of a dominant position in part of the EEC packaging market through the 1970 acquisition of a Dutch packaging firm.

"The decision of the Commission must be rescinded," Mr. Roemer said. The court itself is expected to rule on the case before the end of this year.

Can Be Overruled
The court is not obliged, however, to follow the opinion of its advocate general. His opinions serve as a pointer for the higher court, but they can be overruled. So far the EEC court has usually agreed with its advocate general's opinions. In competition cases the court has almost always supported the Commission.

Legal observers said that despite Mr. Roemer's rejection of the EEC thesis, the court itself would support the Commission. Observers pointed to two cases in 1968 (the so-called Grundig and Maschinenbau Ulm cases) when the court overruled Mr. Roemer's narrow interpretation of the Treaty of Rome.

The Canco case marks the first time that the Commission has tried to control a non-steel merger by arguing that a firm with a dominant market position takes unfair advantage of that position if it acquires another firm with a dominant position in a geographically adjacent market within the EEC.

It is also a landmark in that it represents the first time a court has been called to interpret the unfair advantage clause of the Treaty of Rome's article 86. The article does not specifically mention mergers as a potential way of taking unfair advantage of a dominant position, but it leaves open just what is meant by that phrase.

Landmark Case
The implications of the case have aroused considerable interest, and the Commission is known to be waiting for the court's ruling on whether it has the power to control transnational mergers before launching similar cases.

Mr. Roemer said the Commission was trying to equate as damaging to consumers eliminating competition with limiting production. The latter is forbidden by the Treaty of Rome; it does not take a position on the former.

He said the interpretation of the treaty should be as liberal as possible and that when in doubt, the potential offender should be given liberty.

His opinion did not come as a surprise to EEC officials, in view of his liberal interpretations of the law in the past, and they remained confident that the court would support them when it issues its ruling around Christmas.

Commercial.

Nov. 21, 1972.

Today Previous

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Komatsu Forecasts Increased Profit

Komatsu Manufacturing of Japan expects an increase of nearly 30 percent in its net profit for the six months ending Dec. 31. Sales are forecast to rise to 120 billion yen (about \$96 million) from 109.8 billion yen in the previous half. Net profit will be about 4.5 billion yen, compared with 3.4 billion.

Kubota Sees Higher Earnings

Keiichi Hirai, president of Kubota, says the company will be able to report after-tax profit of 5.7 billion yen and gross sales of 120 billion for the current half-year ending April 30. This compares with 5.16 billion yen and 111.62 billion yen, respectively, for the six months ended Oct. 31. Kubota is expected to benefit from higher government spending on public works as well as an increase in sales of machine tools due to the recovery in the national economy.

Rapid-American Resumes Dividend

Rapid-American Corp. has elected Isidore A. Becker, the 46-year-old chairman of Schenley Industries, a subsidiary, as its president and has resumed payment of a cash dividend after 2 1/2 years. Mr. Becker succeeds Meshulam Riklis, the company founder who remains chairman. The promotion is part of the restructuring of the company from a holding to an operating company. On Nov. 2, Rapid-American merged with its 75 percent-owned Glen Alden Corp. The board also

U.S. Faces Large Inflationary Deficits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Unless the Nixon administration cuts spending sharply or raises taxes, it faces large inflationary budget deficits during this fiscal year and the next, according to a study by the Brookings Institution.

The study says that spending probably will rise by about \$21 billion in the July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974 fiscal year because of built-in increases in the budget.

The study, by Nancy H. Teeters, who formerly worked in the Bureau of the Budget, projected a full-employment budget deficit of \$13.2 billion for the 1973 fiscal year and at least a \$7.2 billion full-employment deficit in the following year.

Mrs. Teeters' projection, taking account of everything the last Congress enacted but not of any future actions by the President aimed at curbing spending, identified a net total of \$20.9 billion in apparently unavoidable ex-

penditure increases in the new budget.

If there is a \$13.2 billion full-employment deficit during the current fiscal year, as the study projected, the actual red ink would be about \$35 billion.

The full-employment budget measures government receipts as they would be if the unemployment rate were 4 percent of the labor force. The jobs rate is now about 5.5 percent.

"Obviously, the achievement of a less expansionary budget would require cutbacks in programs or increases in taxes—issues that are bound to be in the forefront of administration planning and congressional deliberations on the budget for the 1974 fiscal year," the study said.

The White House has said it will not sponsor a tax boost and will try to keep the current budget in line by imposing some appropriated money.

The Brookings study suggested the President does have the authority to withhold funds. It said spending probably would be in the \$35 billion range.

Congress rejected a proposal by Mr. Nixon of a \$250 billion spending limit in the current fiscal year.

Brookings is an independent organization devoted to research.

World Wage 'Explosion'

Another study says that there has been a "worldwide wage explosion" since 1968 in major industrial nations, but no single economic theory explains why this has happened.

The study was made by William D. Nordhaus, of Yale University, and centered on wage developments in manufacturing industries here and in Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, Sweden and Britain.

During the decade prior to 1968, Mr. Nordhaus observed, "most of the industrial countries of the West experienced a period of tranquility in which prices were relatively stable and wage inflation moderate."

"Then, quite suddenly, wages and prices began to rise very sharply," he said.

Economists have offered various theories to explain what was happening, but none of the explanations have been quite adequate, he added.

After describing the various economic theories, Mr. Nordhaus concluded: "The results are messy, but there does emerge a fairly coherent picture of the wage explosion of the late 1960s."

"The wage inflation in the U.S. and Canada can be attributed to the tightness of the labor markets," he said.

"Outside of North America," he said, "the rise in wages can be more tentatively ascribed to the permissive economic climate generated by a rise in import prices."

approved resumption of cash dividends on the common stock at the annual rate of 50 cents a share, and declared a quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents payable Jan. 31. A gain of more than 20 percent in earnings from operations was forecast for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31.

Ford Buys Into Taiwan Firm

Ford Motor Co. has agreed to invest about \$6.3 million to purchase the controlling interest in Liu Ho Automobile Industrial Corp. of Taiwan. Under terms of the agreement signed in Michigan, Eosite Ltd., a Ford subsidiary, will buy 70 percent of the outstanding shares of Liu Ho common stock. The new company will be named Ford-Liu Ho. An assembly plant will eventually be built in Taiwan to assemble Ford cars and manufacture engines. The plant also will assemble British-designed Escort and Cortina cars, and Australian-designed Fairmont and Landau cars.

Bell & Howell to Shift Lens Output

Bell & Howell plans in the first quarter next year to shift the manufacture of a greater portion of its photographic lenses to the United States from Japan. A spokesman says expanded U.S. facilities plus a new lens design will enable the company to make and assemble some of its lenses more cheaply at home than in Japan. While declining to give figures, he says that "the bulk" of Bell & Howell's camera, slide and motion picture lenses are Japanese.

Prices in U.S. Up .3 Percent In Last Month

Rate of Rise Slows, But Outpaces Target

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP).—A three-month spurt in super-market prices slackened, but the cost of living still rose 0.3 percent last month, which works out to an annual inflation rate of 3.6 percent, the government said today.

The monthly rise in the Labor Department's seasonally-adjusted consumer price index was well under September's 0.5 percent—6 percent on an annual basis—but still over the administration's target, which is to reduce inflation to 3 percent by the end of this year.

The department said that:

● Consumer prices are now rising far more slowly than they did in 1969 and 1970. President Nixon's first two years in office, when they went up 6.1 and 5.5 percent, respectively.

● They have picked up speed again in the last six, and, in particular, the last three months. The rate of rise in the last six months has been a seasonally-adjusted 3.7 percent on an annual basis, and, in the last three months, 4.1 percent.

The last six months' rate has been little different from the 3.8 percent pace at which the consumer price index was going up in the first eight months of 1971, the period immediately preceding the President's wage-price freeze.

The index went up only 1.9 percent in the three months of the freeze. It has gone up 3.5 percent in the 11 months since, the period of wage and price controls, and 3.2 percent over the freeze and controls periods combined.

The 0.3 percent October increase was the same before and after seasonal adjustment. The September increase was 0.4 percent before adjustments, and 0.5 percent afterward.

Spensible Earnings Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—Spensible weekly earnings for the average U.S. worker with three dependents declined in October when measured in 1967 dollars to eliminate the impact of inflation.

Real earnings fell to \$97.50 from \$97.81 in September but the weekly earnings were still above the \$93.27 a year ago, the Labor Department reported.

Measured in terms of current dollars, the earnings were unchanged between September and October, remaining at \$123.43.

The decrease in real wages is likely to be interpreted as a setback for the administration, which has emphasized the nearly steady rise in real wages over the last year.

In related economic news, the Commerce Department said that new orders for durable goods fell \$220 million, or 0.5 percent, in October to a seasonally-adjusted \$36.6 billion.

Fresh bookings had increased 3.1 percent in September, the report showed.

Decreases in orders for primary metals, fabricated metals and ordinance equipment accounted for the decline in bookings, the report said.

W. German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—The index of West German wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in October from September and was 8.4 percent higher than in October, 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today. The office noted that in August and September, the index had been up 4.1 and 4.6 percent, respectively, from a year earlier.

Blue-Chip Rally Fuels Broad Gains on NYSE

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The blue-chip bandwagon continued to roll through Wall Street today, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to another record high at the close.

Gaining momentum throughout the day, the Dow amassed an impressive gain of 8.21 to finish at 1,013.38, thereby confounding many analysts who had expected a pullback and consolidation in the wake of strong advances during the last month.

As recently as Oct. 20, the Dow stood at \$21.88 before peace prospects, the presidential election and investor attention to improved economic statistics got the massive—and sustained—rally under way.

Utilities Buoyed

At the same time, numerous depressed and speculative issues sprang to life today, thereby making it more than simply a blue chip recovery. Also, utility issues extended their winning streak of the last five weeks, buoyed by a barrage of brokerage-house recommendations citing the outlook for better earnings and an increasingly favorable regulatory climate.

A pair of land development companies made the active list, illustrating the more buoyant tone of the market.

Horizon Corp., the second most active issue, ran up 3 3/4 to 16 1/4. Earlier this year, it sold at a record price of 44 1/4. Lavanagh Communities, which once traded as high as 58, rose 1 1/8 to 6 7/8. General Development climbed 2 to 16.

Mobile Homes Gain

Among the mobile-home producers, a glamour group that has received a severe buffeting this year, Skyline climbed 1 1/4 to 47 3/8 and Fleetwood Enterprises picked up 2 1/2 to 28.

Automobile stocks kept pace with the market's forward momentum. Posting yearly highs were Ford, up 5/8 to 78 3/4, and Chrysler, up 7/8 to 89 3/8. General Motors moved up 1 1/4 to 83 5/8, after trading during the day less than a point below its 1972 high of 84 3/4.

Helping to power the gains in auto issues have been the relatively low price-earnings ratios of this group and also the record sales of new cars in October.

On the American Stock Ex-

change, prices closed higher in moderate trading. The index closed at 26.20, up .04.

Champion Home Builders led the most active list, gaining 3/8 at 14 7/8. McCulloch Oil, second most active, rose 2 1/8 at 17. Other actives included TWA warrants at 30 1/8, up 2 1/8. Banister Continental rose 3/4 to 31 3/8, and Buttes Gas & Oil was down 3/8 at 25 5/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index was off \$2.2 at 122.2. Of the 3,228 issues traded, 711 rose, 810 declined and 1,707 were unchanged.

Company Reports

Allied Stores
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 371.8 305.95
Profits (millions)... 2.7 0.96
Per Share 0.31 0.10
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 832.2 833.5
Profits (millions)... 3.3 —0.52
Per Share 0.35 —0.11

Carnation
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 225.0 236.0
Profits (millions)... 15.1 13.5
Per Share 2.13 1.83

W.T. Grant
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 452.1 327.9
Profits (millions)... 2.21 1.17
Per Share 0.16 0.08

J.C. Penney
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,404.5 1,204.2
Profits (millions)... 44.3 37.4
Per Share 0.78 0.68

Sears Roebuck
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 2,850.0 2,550.0
Profits (millions)... 141.62 122.82
Per Share 0.90 0.80

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 7,781.0 7,080.6
Profits (millions)... 373.38 334.98
Per Share 2.38 2.17

Successful first year for Tyndall 3-way Fund

Substantial growth plus
great defensive strength

In the first annual report of the Tyndall 3-Way Fund covering the period since the Fund was launched on 10 March 1971 to 30 June 1972, chairman Mr. Ernest Harbottle revealed that the value of the Fund at 30 June 1972 was £16,125,670.

This total was made up by investments in the Tyndall Equity Fund valued at £7,206,559; the Tyndall Bond Fund, £3,933,887; the Tyndall Property Fund £4,385,209 and cash on deposit, £602,015.

The unit price, after provision for income tax and capital gains tax, showed an increase of 28.8%.

In his statement Mr. Harbottle said that the Tyndall 3-Way Fund was the first unit-expressed fund to be invested in ordinary equity shares, fixed interest securities and property. "The Fund should achieve a much steadier growth than can be obtained by investment in any one medium, and the defensive strength of such a fund has been satisfactorily demonstrated in the last few months when a substantial fall on the Stock Market has not been reflected in a corresponding fall in unit prices in the Fund."

"The equity portion of the Fund achieved a 61.8% rise in unit value over the period which may be compared with a rise in the Financial Times Actuaries All-Share Index 54.6% and should be regarded as very satisfactory. At the present time it is the policy of the Managers to invest a substantial proportion of the Equity Fund in North America and Europe."

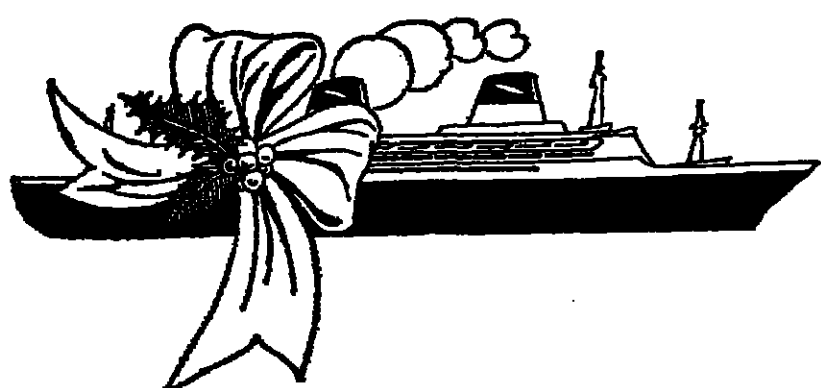
The performance of the Tyndall Property Fund during the fifteen months covered by the report shows a rise in unit value of 20.1%.

For those who wish a regular income from their investment — the 6% per annum withdrawal facility is proving very popular.

Current value of the Tyndall 3-Way Fund is £28,000,000.

For a copy of the Report and a booklet giving full details of the Fund and how to invest in it, write to Tyndall Assurance Ltd., 18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA, England.

ake France home for Christmas.



yourself an original Christmas present. t have to leave France behind when come. 5 day Christmas vacation-trip to k sails on December 15th from Le Havre ampston (one-class only). A little bit e Christmas madness. c Enjoy French cooking, Entertainment.

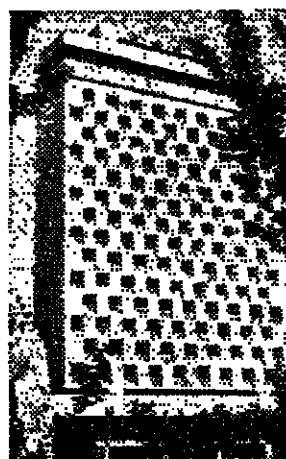
Do what you want. Arrive in New York fresh and ready for the rush. Even the Christmas rush. Or stay on board for our Winter Caribbean cruises. See your Travel Agent today. Fares from US \$ 230.- half round trip excursion fare, thrift season. Book now for the 1974 Cruise Around the World: January 4/April 3, 1974; 89 days, 23 calls.

FRANCE
French Line: a cruise in itself.

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Sheraton makes an enjoyable business trip happen at the convenient new Arya-Sheraton Hotel. Located in picturesque North Tehran, overlooking the city and the Alborz Mountains. Only a 10 minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dine and dance in the beautiful rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic view of the city. Complete meeting facilities include two ballrooms with seating capacities for 1,000



and 1,200. Banking office and a rent-a-car counter in the lobby. For reservations at the Arya-Sheraton or any Sheraton in the world call: In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freefone 2067 In Paris, call 225.42.63 In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15 In Brussels, call 12.30.78 In Rome, call 68.66.38 In Madrid, call 222 63 57

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Single rooms from US \$17.00-24.00*

*Based on Rls 1295 - Rls 1830 at current exchange rate. Subject to change without notice.

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[illegible]

November 16, 1972

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEE TLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POCO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

I KNEW THAT WOODY WOULD CHICKEN OUT!

WE CAME ALL THIS WAY FOR NOTHING... NOW HE WANTS TO GO HOME... IT SEEMS TO ME IF WE'VE COME THIS FAR, WE SHOULD AT LEAST LOOK AROUND A LITTLE.

THERE'S NO REAL HURRY TO GET HOME... THAT ROUNDHEADED KID CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT ME...

BESIDES, I HAVE THREE WEEKS' SICK LEAVE COMING!

GO TO SLEEP... IF ANYBODY COMES, I'LL HISS.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP, I PRAY THE LORD MY SOUL TO KEEP.

IF I SHOULD DIE BEFORE I WAKE, THEN BLAME IT ON THE SNAKE!!

THAT BUSH IS BLOOMING WIF BACHELORS!

TURN LEFT, TOBACCO RHODA!!

BACK UP, FLORENCE FRIGHTINGALE!!—THAT'S ONE IN THAT GOPHER HOLE—

HUCKLEBERRY GABBY HANSTACK DON'T NEED NO HELP—SHE GOT HIM TRAPPED—

'SHIT YORE TRAP—AN' YOLL TRAP HIM?

WHAT IS THAT? SOME KIND OF FANCY TYPING STYLE?

NO, HE ALWAYS USES HIS LITTLE FINGERS

HIS OTHER FINGERS ARE SO HAMMY THEY HIT SEVERAL KEYS AT A TIME

DO YOU EACH KNOW YOUR ASTROLOGICAL BIRTH-SIGN?

I'M AN AQUARIUS, MISS PEACH, AND FRANCHINE IS A CAPRICORN!

ARTHUR SAYS HE WAS BORN A TAURUS, BUT AT AN EARLY AGE CONVERTED TO SCORPIO!

ARTHUR, HOW COULD YOU POSSIBLY DO THAT?

NO PROBLEM. MY PARENTS AREN'T VERY RELIGIOUS...

MR. WILLIS, THIS IS MR. SAWYER OF TROUBLE SHOOTERS, INCORPORATED, WHO HAS SOME EVIDENCE AGAINST THE GAMBLERS.

THE FBI WILL BE GLAD TO EXAMINE YOUR EVIDENCE, MR. SAWYER.

FIRST, A WINE GLASS WITH THE FINGERPRINTS OF THE GAMBLER WHO PAID DANNY MAGEE'S FOLKS \$1,500.

THREE, WE'VE TRACED THAT PHONE CALL TO A VACANT WAREHOUSE AT 33 CEDAR STREET. ALSO, WE'VE TRACED THE LICENSE NUMBERS OF TWO OF THE GAMBLERS' CARS TO THAT SAME ADDRESS.

INTERESTING! WE'VE HAD 33 CEDAR UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

TWO, A TAPED RECORDING OF A PHONE CALL TRYING TO BRIBE DANNY MAGEE TO THROW THE GAME.

THAT WILL BE \$200.

HOW COME THE SAME PRESCRIPTION IS ONLY \$5.50 ACROSS THE STREET?

THEY GET MORE HYPOCHONDRIACS.

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT RAFE IS RIGHT—THAT DR. MORGAN COULD HAVE MADE A MISTAKE IN MY DIAGNOSIS?

I'M SURE THAT REX WOULD BE THE FIRST TO TELL YOU HE'S FAILLURE!

HEY, I BROUGHT YOU OUT TO HAVE A GOOD TIME! COME ON! OUR TABLE SHOULD BE READY—AND I HEAR A REAL GOOD BAND PLAYING!

I WAS WONDERING WHETHER YOU'D EVER ASK ME TO DANCE, MR. BARON!

I WARN YOU! I'M NOT ONLY THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLFER BUT THE WORLD'S WORST DANCER!

YOU MEAN WE'RE ALL GOING TO PEACEMAN LOVE FOR THE NEXT MONTH?

YES—WITH GOODNIGHT TOWNSHIP!

KIND OF THING THE BLOOM OFF N THE PUSHER DON'T IT?

THANKS TO YOUR "CHICKEN" WE COULD ALL THINK OF SOMETHING WE'RE GOING TO GIVE THANKS FOR.

HELLO, FLO! I'M FRANKLY SURPRISED BUT VERY PLEASED THAT YOU INVITED ME TO YOUR PARTY.

OLD SWEET-HEARTS MEET UNEXPECTEDLY.

ALEX! I'M... AH... SO HAPPY YOU CAME.

NOW, WHY DID YOU INVITE HIM? IS HE TRYING TO PLAY CUPID FOR US?

YOU ALWAYS KEEP ME GUESSING, FLO, BUT I'LL ADMIT YOU'VE REALLY GOT ME PUZZLED THIS TIME.

WHY DID YOU ADDRESS THE ENVELOPE LIKE THIS? DIDN'T YOU WANT ME TO RECOGNIZE THE HANDWRITING?

Alexander WORTH
PARK Ave.
N.Y.C.

BLONDIE

HONESTLY, TOOTSE-DAGWOOD CAN BE SO UNROMANTIC

TONIGHT IS OUR ANNIVERSARY AND HE'S TAKING ME TO A HOCKEY GAME

ON OUR ANNIVERSARY, HERE I SAT HOME AND PUT TOGETHER A FIVE-HUNDRED-PIECE JIGSAW PUZZLE

YOU'RE LUCKY, BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East-West hid to a modest but effective contract on the diagrammed deal, but it was North-South who had to play unceremoniously in one no-trump. West judged his hand too strong to open one no-trump and bid one club. He rebid a gentle one heart when his partner responded one diamond, and the bidding might have ended.

However, South thought he could afford a balancing bid of one no-trump, but events showed that he was wrong. West doubled confidently, and North passed. As his partner had not opened the bidding, he knew his side was heavily outgunned in high cards, and two spades did not seem likely to be an improvement.

Against routine defense, South would have made six tricks, but East rose to the occasion.

The diamond queen was led and taken with the king in dummy. South then led a spade and East produced the queen. There was a good chance that this was king-queen doubleton, a very positive development from South's angle, allowing for the use of dummy's spades after drawing the king. The spade ace won, and a spade was ducked to the king.

South now had six tricks if the defense would let him have the lead, but East made the key move: He shifted to the heart jack, and West took four heart tricks and three clubs to collect 300. On any other play by East, South would have escaped with one down.

If left undisturbed in one heart, East-West would probably have scored 140.

NORTH (5)		EAST	
♠ J7653		♠ KQ	
♥ 974		♥ J62	
♦ K9		♦ 87432	
♣ J108		♣ 963	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ 1082		♠ A94	
♥ AQ105		♥ K83	
♦ QJ10		♦ A65	
♣ ASQ		♣ 7542	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TBS	BOOK	OR	MAY
RET	RULE	ROTATE	
ARA	WIDE	TEASES	
MYGOS	PAWN		
PIE	SEID	NOTIFIED	
SLA	SIR	IF	IN
LA	WIT	CL	IN
ELIC	ENTER	SIT	
MILLER	HAIC	ERS	
ARELL	DECAIR		
YHELD	DRIGHT	TO	WAY
THAI	PAIR	INT	TIME
AL	HAIS	AM	NOIR
DREDGE	SEAS	ERA	

DENNIS THE MENACE

"STATE YOUR BUSINESS!"

"KITCHEN INSPECTOR?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEYIP

DITAU

MERMAH

TAMLED

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IT'S ALWAYS DONE IN THE EVENING!

Answers (tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOUGH FLUTE WEAKEN DARING

Answer: You might be powerless to accept this—A TOW

BOOKS

THE BEST AND THE BRIGHTEST
By David Halberstam. Random House. 683 pp. \$10.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE can praise David Halberstam's "The Best and the Brightest"—his seventh book and the sequel in a way, to his earlier book on Vietnam, "The Making of a Quagmire"—for any number of excellent qualities: for its thoroughness and brevity, for its clarity of detail on such hitherto confusing topics as the events leading up to the Tonkin Gulf resolution, or for its singular accomplishment of having retold the whole painful story of the Kennedy and Johnson years, which boils down in essence to the story of America in Vietnam, and made it not only bearable to read, but even tragic in the true and exhilarating sense of that much misused word. But such manner of praise, while deserved, is superficial. What seems to me most impressive about "The Best and the Brightest" is Mr. Halberstam's unusual approach to writing contemporary history and the unusual assets he has forced that approach to yield.

Many readers (who may remember that he first made his reputation in the early 1960s, as a New York Times correspondent in Saigon) will already have an inkling of what this approach is from having read the author's profiles of McGeorge Bundy and Robert S. McNamara in Harper's magazine, as well as his colorful and not unadmiring sketch of Lyndon B. Johnson in Esquire. These pieces convey his ability to employ the narrative techniques of fiction without doing violence to the facts and anecdotes they contain. (Unlike certain other so-called new journalists who take liberties with the reporter's point of view, Halberstam manages to disembowel his voice without provoking vertigo in the reader: this has something to do with the voice's consistency of attitude, as well as the ease with which one can imagine approximately where Halberstam's information comes from, even when he chooses not to tell us.)

But in order to see how effectively his approach works, one must read these profiles of Bundy, McNamara and Johnson, as well as the dozen or so others, of men like Chester Bowles, Walt W. Rostow, Averell Harriman, Dean Rusk, William Bundy and Gen. Maxwell Taylor: all of them the very best and the very brightest, by Halberstam's account—in the full context of his history.

Take the profile of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, for example. It appears just at the point when history is getting particularly sticky—when the complex infighting over whether or not to send United States troops to Vietnam is arousing a painful sense of déjà vu in the reader (who has already read about it in several other accounts). Suddenly, onto the stage steps Westmoreland, "the most important new player. The commander." Suddenly, we are winging back in time to view scenes from the life of the man who, as the jokes had it, "could never have been anything but a general." (Can't you see it?)

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W

ACROSS												DOWN																																															
1 City in the Ruhr Valley	5 Queenly nickname	9 Apocalypse	14 Bowfin genus	15 Impression	16 Radiant	17 Crescent	18 After-dinner drink	20 Stilted Chapel	22 Gemstones	23 Provisions	26 Get — of	27 Like a dowager	28 Pulverized	29 Hark style	34 Levant	36 Where Lat	37 — Magnon	38 First-nighters	40 — sequitur	41 German one	42 Integrity	43 Twinge	44 Binaural system	46 Close-fitting garments	49 Flatboat	50 Steep slope	51 Star-shaped	55 Arctic garment	58 Pitcher's credits	62 Info	63 "One —"	64 Above, in Bonn	65 Evade	66 Frosty	67 Lily of West	19 Road covering	21 Bill's partner	24 Conceal: Var.	25 Shortening of syllable	27 Staffs	28 Demon of	30 Arabian myth	31 Space mission	32 Bell sounds	33 Highly-gleazed fabrics	38 U. S. Indian	39 Recruit	43 Old Greek chess passage	45 — to go	47 Irish playwif	48 Light shade	51 — state of	52 French city	53 Stepped	54 Word with m or mat	56 Take down	57 Gambling game	59 News-service	60 Dickens boy

Distillers Company, Louisville, Kentucky. 8¢ Proof.

Observer

Bean Soup

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—“I see where the President is planning to stamp out permissiveness,” Sen. Moldrin remarked as he cautiously lowered his ancient bones into a chair across the table from Sen. Merle Survive.



Baker

“He can't lose any votes by taking a courageous stand against permissiveness,” Sen. Survive said, sipping up the last of his bean soup with a bread crust. With Congress out of session, the Senate Dining Room was almost empty. Sen. Survive likes to sit there these quiet autumn days, eating bean soup and dreaming of ways to get more federal money for Massachusetts, the state he has represented for many generations in the U.S. Senate.

“If I had ever been president, Moldrin,” Sen. Survive said, “I would have put permissiveness right up there at the top of the list of evils I would have taken courageous stands against. It would have come right after sin and right before federal bureaucrats. It would have been one of those things I might even have waged a war against. Rallying the nation to a war on permissiveness? Imagine the money it would take!”

“The voters would never have stood for the waste,” Sen. Moldrin said.

“There's where you're wrong,” Sen. Survive said. “The voters don't mind waste so long as it's being wasted on them. I remember how pleased the voters of Massachusetts were when I got the Waste Efficiency bill through the Senate in 19 and 21. It would have centralized government waste in a new federal agency created especially for that purpose.”

“What happened to that bill?” Sen. Moldrin asked.

“The President vetoed it,” Sen. Survive said. “I still had a lot to learn in those days. Instead of divvying the agency into branches in 30 or 40 states so that everybody could partake of the benefits of more efficient waste, I had written the bill so that the entire

operation was located in Massachusetts. It made me very popular there.”

Sen. Survive ordered another bowl of bean soup.

“Still,” Sen. Moldrin said, “I can't see where it does Nixon any good to risk everything he has in a battle against permissiveness.”

“Risk?” Sen. Survive asked. “Where's the risk, Moldrin? Look, man, do you have the foggiest idea in creation of what permissiveness is?”

“You feel, I daresay, that it has something to do with people having a good time. Enjoying themselves a little too much for your taste, is it?”

“That's nonsense,” Sen. Moldrin said. “I have a good time every day of my life because I know that I'm serving my country. I don't have to be wallowing in—”

“—in permissiveness to have a good time, do I?”

“Was it permissiveness, then, that time 19 years ago when you and that bunch from the bar association convention were caught with the strip-teasers in that motel room?”

“Here! Here!” Sen. Moldrin croaked, pounding the table with his cane until the silverware jumped. “I was framed.”

“Never mind,” Sen. Survive said. “I merely wanted to make the point that everybody hates to think something else is having a good time while I sit at my desk all day laboring to save America from itself.”

“I take it,” Sen. Survive said, “that President Nixon can put you down as a sure vote against permissiveness. As a matter of fact, Clay,” he said in a tone that was suddenly more intimate, “I think you and the Appropriations Committee might be interested in a magnificent tract of land in Massachusetts that would be just ideal for a mammoth new federal permissiveness correction center. I'd like to think I could count on you, Sen. Moldrin, if...”

“To find the cigar which suits you is a particular joy... a well-chosen cigar is like armor and useful against the torments of life.”

Havana Cigars: As Good or Better Than Ever

By William Tuohy

GENEVA—Several months after Fidel Castro nationalized the Cuban tobacco industry, replacing the 960 varieties of Havana cigar with a single “popular” model, two Castro emissaries appeared in a shop here.

They told proprietor Zino Davidoff: “No one is buying our cigars outside Cuba. Sales keep dropping. What should we do?”

Mr. Davidoff replied that the world-wide primacy of Cuban cigars was due to their diversity and that the great brand names must be maintained and cultivated.

Mr. Castro accepted Mr. Davidoff's advice and the famous Cuban brand names—Paragay, Hoy de Monterrey, Uppmann, Romeo y Julieta, Rafael Gonzalez, Punch Monte-Cristo, Ray del Mundo—still flourish, though nationalized.

“Cuban quality is easily as high as those of cigars produced in the pre-Castro period,” says Mr. Davidoff. “Sometimes they are better since cultivation in certain areas has been improved.”

Mr. Davidoff, who is 67, ought to know: His store at 2 Rue de Rive attracts princes, millionaires, adventurers, celebrities, beauties and businessmen from around the world, to whom Mr. Davidoff is “tout va bien” in Havana.

Mr. Davidoff's quality cigar business recently has been growing by 30 percent a year. “The cancer scare has turned many smokers from cigarettes to cigars,” he says. “And increasingly, people are recognizing quality in cigars and learning how to smoke and select them.”

Mr. Davidoff, in fact, is planning to open outlets soon in England, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. “We only have 15 employees here and we are swamped with business,” he says.

U.S. Ban

He would like to open stores in New York and Los Angeles, too, but does not see much future there as long as the United States prohibits imports of Cuban cigars.

Favored American clients, however, can get Mr. Davidoff's best Havanas in unmarked boxes, with the cigar labels removed or substituted.

Mr. Davidoff stocks 2,000 brands of cigars, 1,000 brands of cigarettes and 800 varieties of pipe tobacco.

At any given time, he has 1.5 million cigars in his store, which resembles a vast humidor and another 10 million in humidified warehouses in Zurich and Basel.

His visitors' book is filled with testimonials from his customers: the Shah of Iran, Prince Rainier of Monaco, ship-owners Aristotle Onassis and Stavros Niarchos, musicians Arthur Rubinstein and Isaac Stern, French President Georges Pompidou, producer Darryl Zanuck, racing driver Jackie Stewart and actresses Brigitte Bardot and Melina Mercouri, as a start.

Mr. Davidoff stocks personally selected Cuban cigars under his own brand name. Actor Jean-Paul Belmondo smokes Davidoff No. 10, is at \$3 each.

He has also developed a series of brands named after fine French wines: Chateau Latour, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Yquem, French Baron Elie de Rothschild buys 2,000 of the Chateau Lafite each year.

Vuelta Abajo

The greatest of all cigar tobacco, Mr. Davidoff says, comes from the Vuelta Abajo area of the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the combination of weather, humidity, soil, plants and know-how produces the choicest leaf. “Cigar smokers should know the name Vuelta Abajo,” he says. “Those acres are sacred.”

Mr. Davidoff makes annual visits to the Vuelta Abajo to select his best cigars, and it was there he acquired a deep love for tobacco and fine cigars.

An urbane and witty man who speaks five languages, he was the son of an anti-communist merchant who fled Kiev in a covered wagon and settled in Geneva in 1911, opening a small cigar store.

Other Russian exiles gathered there, and Mr. Davidoff still keeps the upper bill of one of his father's customers, Vladimir Illych Ulyanov—better known as Vladimir Lenin.

Mr. Davidoff was sent to Latin America at age 19 to learn the tobacco business from the plantation end. “I left for Cuba in the state of anticipation a young archaeologist might find Greece,” he recalls, “or a seminary for Rome.”

He stayed for five years in the tobacco fields and factories, then returned to Geneva to take over the family business.

Personally, he rarely smokes more than two cigars a day, but he may test as many as a dozen by burning them to make sure of their texture, aroma and quality.

Connoisseurs

“A connoisseur of wine does not drink two or three bottles at a sitting,” says Mr. Davidoff. “Neither should a cigar smoker smoke too much to obtain maximum enjoyment.”

Really good Havanas can last for 15 years, he says, and they age well, like fine wines.

Although the store caters to the rich and famous, anyone can walk in and receive personal attention from Mr. Davidoff himself.

“We are successful because we like our work,” he says. “We like good cigars. I try to find a cigar to match a customer's personality.”

To find the cigar which suits you is a particular joy. And a well-chosen cigar is like armor and is useful against the torments of life. There is no more faithful servant or companion than a Havana.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: A Parting Glance

At a Royal Anniversary

With Prince Charles and Princess Anne as host and hostess at a Buckingham Palace party, mostly for family friends, the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip went into the early hours yesterday morning. The dancing went on until dawn for some of the younger set and actor-playwright Peter Ustinov was master of ceremonies for the earlier entertainment. The queen's walk through crowded streets with frequent stops to exchange small talk with bystanders was applauded from London newspapers. This was the first time she and Philip had tried the technique in London; they were encouraged to do so by the success of a similar venture during their year's tour of Australia. Charles and Anne, who were still in their school uniforms, asked a younger in a leather jacket what his job was. “To like to be your chauffeur,” was the reply. The princess grinned. With possible prosecution pending for two alleged speeding offenses, she may be needing one.

Yesterday a young man claiming to be “from God” slipped through a tight security net around a London church and knelt beside Princess Anne, who was attending a religious service to Ustinov. For a moment, a friend of Prince Philip, who taught Prince Charles to sail. The man took his place in the pew alongside Anne, Philip and Charles. Prince Philip's private detective was immediately alerted and the young man was quickly hustled out of the church. Police said he had done nothing wrong and had been released. His name was not made public.

Meanwhile, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals defended the right of Princess Anne to go fox hunting, saying: “Princess Anne is entitled to indulge in any practice which is within the law, and to suggest that she should refrain from a practice in which every citizen of this country is at liberty to indulge would be impertinent as well as offensive.” The statement followed a call by an RSPCA spokesman, Monday night for the queen and the queen mother to resign as RSPCA patrons unless they “express regret”

over Anne's riding in a fox in Yorkshire recently.

A fourth claimant has entered the custody fray over Yossi (censored) parrot. Yossi, said Mrs. Regina Brown, moved into a suburban precinct clutching a bunch of gray feathers and insisted she was the owner. She joins Ames, his neighbor who is a breeder, and a Halia house who saw Yossi on television seeking to establish ownership. The bird, Yossi is in police custody, and still isn't talking.

American actor Peter LaFol was home yesterday after a long going surgery at the University of California at Los Angeles medical center early this year for removal of a pancreatic tumor. Fully recovered by Christmas.

On the other hand, 800ish soldiers lined up Monday treatment at their regional hospital in Oerbro. Their commanding officer, Col. Ake I said they were taking in a protest against a reduced overnight leave.

Antônio Alves de Carvalho has settled the Mirambella mayor's race but he liked candidate too much to move to between them—he didn't. As a result, his two sons (11 with 1,099 votes each. No officials said they must whether to call a runoff all between Joaquim and Francisco Carvalho, or appoint José the elder, to the post.

The column came to us by mail and AP columnist Boyle attributed this to something he learned from mail. Actress Shelley W said, “I remember once I was in a snowbound location in a snowbound town resort. It was so cold most got married.”

Peter Morten was fined \$1,000, England, for jumping an unattended racing car around the course to the of other spectators. Morten was carried away by a member. (Would seem more that he was carried away by police).

—SAMUEL JUST

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Brussels, Tel.: 333.303. Tel.: 23017.

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DUTYFREE FRERES S.A.
Volksvagen, 40 Rue du Mail, 1030, Brussels, Tel.: 52.52.53.

Estate Agents
SERVICE AGENCY
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Home Repairs & Changes
WINTERBEEK GROUP
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2017 VW, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,
2022 VW, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026,
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2032 VW, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036,
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2222 VW, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226,
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2237 VW, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241,
2242 VW, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246,
2247 VW, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251,
2252 VW, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256,
2257 VW, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261,
2262 VW, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266,
2267 VW, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271,
2272 VW, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276,
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2282 VW, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286,
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2297 VW, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301,
2302 VW, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306,
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2672 VW, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676,
2677 VW, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681,
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2692 VW, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696,
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